## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS, SPEECHES, AND TRACTS ON IRISH AF FAIRS. By ELMUND BURKE. Collected and rear ranged by MATTHEW ARNOLD, with a Preface 19mo pp. xiii. 439. Macmillan & Co

Mr. Arnold, lamenting that Burke, " the greates of our political writers and thinkers," has fallen into undeserved neglect, finds in the new interest which the coadition of Ireland compels even the most unwilling of Englishmen to feel in the concerns of that country, an occasion for rescuing and ex hibiting representative specimens of a great master of English prose composition and of high political Burke, according to Mr. Arnold, is at his best when the subject is Ireland. It is with other topics that we are accustomed to associate the most brilliant triumphs of his oratory, but the speech embraced in the present selection namely, his address at the Guildhall in Bristol, in defence of his Parliamentary course, is a superagain with increasing admiration for its lofty ser ments, its strong reasoning, and its polishe orical art; and as for the letters and tracts e have in them a fine illustration of the clearnes of his thought and the elegance of his argumenta Burke may be studied with profit be in other countries beside his own. He ites to Mrs. Crewe that a work of his has, he old, "put people in a mood a little unusual imagined," he adds, "that the train of events ssed before their eyes might have done Nevertheless it does not; and so he con cludes. "Let them think now who never though Mr. Arnold quotes this remark and con informed, feel bound, it would seem, to adapt their policy to our normal mental condition, which is, as Burke says, a non-thinking one. Burke's paramount and undying merit as a politician is that d of accepting as fatal and necessary this on-thinking condition of ours, he battles with it monds and changes it: he will not rest until he has put people in a mood a little unusual with them,' antil he has ' set them on thinking." The matter which is now foremost in Irish poli

ties-the Land laws-is not directly treated in these specimens of Burke's political writings. The chief topic here is the outrageous character and the injustice and impolicy of the penalties nd disabilities imposed upon Irish Catholics, and next in prominence is the barbarous restriction nerchants. Burke was an earnest Protest ant and he was the representative in Parliament . the mercantile city of Bristol, whose commercia classes were as much alarmed at the proposal to emancipate Irish trade as the religious bigots were t the talk of emancipating the Irish Church; but he was one of the ablest and most steadfast cham pions of both these acts of justice; and he lost his seat in consequence. It is true that the measures for which he contended a hundred years ago are i longer in dispute; but we cannot understand the esent temper of the Irish people without knowing they have been treated by their Englis ters in the past, and with what difficulty, and after what insults, they have secured the moordinary rights of subjects, "The writings co lected in this volume," says Mr. Arnold, "cover a period of more than thirty years of Irish history el show at work all the causes which have brought Ireland to its present state. The tyranny of the grantees of confiscation; of the English Protestant ascendancy; the reliance of the English Government upon this ascendancy as its instruments as their means of government; th vielding to menaces of danger and insurrection hat was never yielded to considerations of equitrecurrence to the old perversity management as soon as ever the danger wa constant struggle to cure them." Of the spir distinguished the English rule after the quest of 1691, Burke says: "The new English sterest was settled with as solid a stability as any es of that unparalleled code of appression which re made after the last event were manifestly the flects of national hatred and scorn toward a connered people, whom the victors delighted t pon, and were not at all afraid to pro oke. They were not the effect of their fears, but o their security. They who carried on this system d to the irresistible force of Great Pritain fo their support in their acts of power. They were quite certain that no complaints of the natives would be heard on this side of the water with any other sentiments than those of contempt and intheir torture. Machines which could answer the purposes so well must be of an excellent contri vance. Indeed in England the double name of the complainants, Irish and Papists (it would be hard to say which singly was the most edious), shut a the hearts of everyone against them. Whilst that temper prevailed in all its force to a time within our memory, every measure was pleasing and popula ust in proportion as it tended to harass and ruin a set of people who were looked upon as enemies to God and man; and indeed as a race of bigote savages who were a disgrace to human nature The English of our day are suffering the inevitable penalty of the sins of their fathers.

in discussing the proper policy toward Ireland. Burke, moreover, lays down with great clearness the true principles of toleration. Here we may all study him with profit. Not only was he far in advance of the public opinion of his own day, but he was more just than the public opinion even of ours; for there is no country, however enlightened wherein these principles, recognized in theory, are not violated in practice.

PRIMITIVE INDUSTRY; or Illustrations of the Hand work in Stone, Bone and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seshboard of America. By Charles C. Arbort, M. D. Royal 8vo, 429 filostra tions, pp. 560. Salem, Mass.; George A. Bates.

This work, as its name indicates, consists chiefly of illustrations and short descriptions of what ar popularly termed Indian relies. A brief escription of the natives of the country at the time of its discovery by Europeans is given, whom the author believes to be the makers of most of the relic found in the North Atlantic States. In the first part of the book, treating of this recent race, the material has been classified according to the uses of the articles, as far as known from the accounts o early writers, who saw the implements in the hands of their makers, and in other cases by conjecture. The principal divisions are stone axes, celts, hammers, knives, spear points, and arrow-heads, mortar and pestles, and pottery; with a large number of other minor divisions. Some of the suppositions in regard to uses are very ingenious, while others. are decidedly fanciful. To show the variety of purposes the author supposes the implements in-dicate, it is enough to state that he has thirty chapters devoted to Indian implements proper, and each one contains illustrations of only a single group of purposes. Chapter XXVII, is upon the subject of gorgets, totems, pendants and trinkets: Chapter XXV. on ceremonial objects, Chapter XXVI. agricultural implements, and other chapters upon pitted stones, pipes, plummets, net sinker,

The stone implements figured and described are mostly from New-Jersey; a few are from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and fewer from other States. Those of bone are mainly from Massachusetts; the pottery is from New-Jersey and Massachusetts. To illustrate the dearth of instrument made from bone to be found in New-Jersey, Dr Abbott remarks that "less than I alf a dozen specimens of handiwork in this material are among series of nearly twenty thousand stone implements from this State"; and as a partial explanation of this lack says, "Still, it must be remembered that bone, being far more perishable than stone, may have been used in the manufacture of many kinds of implements that have long since crumbled into Speaking, as the author does, of the great abundance of pottery to be found almost everywhere, it is unfortunate that he devotes so little space to the subject. One chapter of sixteen pages with twenty-nine illustrations is all there is upon

teresting chapter is devoted to the shell beaps of the coast: and their likeness to the

at some length. The description of one found on Long Island is well worth quoting, as it illustrates

hese shell heaps in a representative way At Payne's Creek, there is found one of the largest and most compact shell-mounds on this part of Long Island. At the time the shells were deposited, the creek evidently flowed in front of the deposit, but now it is filled up and a saidy country road extends along its front. This deposit covers about three acres, and is fully four feet in depth. In some spots on this shell-heap are remains only of the oyster; in another, of the clam; and a third of the scaliops, and then the various shells will be found to be about equally abundant, and mingled together. In this deposit have been found bones of the raccoon, bear, otier, fox, deer, and rabbit. Almost all the stone implements used by the natives have been found in this shell-heap. Also awis or pointed instruments of bone, and one large bone fish-hook. Fragments of their pottery, made of pounded shells, clay, and sand, are seen strewn At Payne's Creek, there is found one of the large

The part of the work devoted to the Indian and is industry occupies 470 pages, and is illustrated ngraved figures. This part will be of great interest and use to all who have collections of arrow-heads te., or who take an interest in the people who the remains of a race of paleolithic man, consisting a series of rude chipped implements of argillit Frenton, N. J. The author endeavors to prov the race identical with the River Drift Man of Europe and now represented on this continent by th Eskimo of the north. He says that "if we could down to so late a date as A. D. 1300, to the Eskimo. he archeology of the Atlantic coast would be born of all obscurity, and every relic would pos ess a readily deciphered history." The attempts rcheologists will hope that many more symmetrically chipped bits of stone will be found in undis turbed gravel so as to set at rest all doubts which pay remain in the minds of any.

description of the Trenton Gravel, with a map showing its extent, contributed by Professor at least as old as the formation; so the determina ion of the time during which this gravel was take of a much shorter period than those of other geological great glaciers, or a subsequent local glacier at the resolves itself into merely the question of how long resion of river channels, or the rate of accumul ion of sediment in what are called kettle-holes an Rev. C. F. Wright " finds that the accumulation of peaty matter in a typical kettle-hole in Massachi winds and rains, is equal to a level deposit of eur feet in thickness At the rate of one such in a cer Professor N. H. Wincheil based upon the recess through which the narrow gorge is cut are horiz ontal and of unvarying composition, and these fall were discovered in 1680, and a continuous record of their recession may be found since then. "P which result in the following terms of years re quired for the total recession, viz. :-12.103 years 3,276 years; and 8,202 years. He holds that an average of these rates-8,860 years-represents the time which has clapsed since the maximum cold of the last glacial epoch.

"Thus we find, that if any reliance is to be placepon such calculations, even if we assume that the Trenton gravel is of glacial age, it is not necessarily sary to make it more than ten thousand years old. and seemingly it may be considered much less,

The general execution of the work is excellent the cuts are numerous and good, especially those of nint implements which are remarkably well shows nder each cut the locality where the specime was found, and the comparative size of drawin and the original are given. The general reader and the archeologst will find the volume of interest

SKETCH OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY FROM THALES TO CICERO. By JOSEPH B. MAYOR, M.A. 16mo. pp. xvi., 294. Macmillan & Co. This handy volume is one of the "Pitt Press Series." blished by the Cambridge (England) University ress especially for the use of students preparing for the University local examinations. The author ormerly a fellow of Cambridge, is now professor of Moral Philosophy at King's College, London, Setting out to supply to undergraduates what he reembers vainly seeking when he was in their po ution," something which may belo them to find their bearings in the new world into which they are plunger on first making acquaintance with such books as Cicero's 'De Finibus or the 'Republic' of Plato. Professor Mayor has also succeeded in preparing an nteresting, useful and emineutly readable manual or educated persons in general. Besides presenting the synopsis of the various systems essential as at introduction to the formal history of philosophy. is at pains to point out the substantial and imporant progress toward truth made by the ancient ophers, and the practical usefulness of obilos the study of their speculations at the present

day, in connection with what are supposed purely modern developments thought. He shows the gradual advance of men oward a lofty ideal of virtue and noble theorie of life, until when the light of nature had carried them as far as it could, the light of revelation we vouchsafed in the fulness of time to confirm its hesitating atterances, and in Christianity w reached the true goal of the ethical and religious inlosophy of the ancients.

OTANY: Outlines of Morphology, Physiology and Classification of Plants. By WILLIAM RAMSAY MCNAR, M. D., F. L. S., Professor of Botany, Royal Cohere of Science for Ireland, Dublin. Specially revised for American students by Charles E. Besser, M. Sc., Ph. D., Professor of Botany in the Iowa Agricul-tural College. 12mo., pp. 400. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1881. All persons who are inclined to make a thorough

study of plant life and growth and structure will be grateful for the substantial aid which this little treatise offers. The amateur collector whose highest aim is to identify some speci-men and discover its name by the help of an artificial key may find the mental pabulus here presented rather too hearty for his appetite an dig-stion, and he may shrink from the serious inves tigation which the book encourages. But there need be little fear that the American edito will be disappointed in his expressed hope that it may serve to direct attention the study of plants as hving things rathe than to their bare analysis and classification, The work is written with singular clearness, and yet se concisely that it gathers up in its few pages the results of the latest research in the field which it covers, giving, for example, the most recent the

ories of san-movement, the natration of comivoror plants, and an adequate account of all the modern investigations in the morphology and physidogy of plants. In no other volume in the language can there be found a statement at once so complete and compact of what is known to-day to the scientific world of Structural Botany.

In a work so condensed and accurate technical laneral reader" (and this is one of a series of handbook or "general readers") will have an unhappy time substitute, however, and in spite of its severe scien tific method it will be thoroughly enjoyed by per throughout by illustrative facts and ap plications like the following: "In the buds of plants in spring there is very little water, but as soon as growth begins th mantity of water rapidly increases. It is on account of this increase that spring frosts injure open ing buds which have resisted the severe cold of the earlier part of the season."

And again: "A surface cut in the air is not so we or in the former case some change immediately o absorb the water. Cut flowers, therefore, should In the section on sexual affinity it is explained why hybrids are so rare in nature when the noller which experiments have been conducted in the When pollen of a different species is applied first. iana in two hours, in Malva and Hibiseus in three hours, and in Dianthus in five or six hours," Occasionally, however, be examples are not happily selected, as, exalate occur in the walls of the cells of Welwits chia, Dracena and in many funci," Why mention a rare African plant and a greenhouse exotic when same crystals are found in the rhubarb and nions of every garden? In rare instances, too, e amples are omitted, as in section 84, where no plants (like the birch or cherry) are mentioned in which the cork coils described occur.

These "outlines," as they are modestly called, ar uniformly good that it is difficult to name one subject which seems to be treated more satisfacto ily than another. Chapter III., on the external conation of plants, will be certain to inferest ever-er. But the same may be said of the sections of rition, on the relation of plant-life to light and perature, and those which give reasons for helio-

udents, it is not a suitable one for your It may be that a systematic treatise of ins naturally at the bot and unicellular plants, and gradually advance organisms of more complex development the study of botany properly begin in the plants about the student which hasee and handle and taste and smell; and with those obscure growths which need to be alted by the aid o microscope which mag 0 diameters. Not is it true that familiarity details of structural botany should pre attempts at classification. Classification ith the earliest observation and compari Throughout this entire treatise on morphology physiology the author is compelled use the language of previous classification. Further than this, a classification on external and apparent resemblances is as likely to be truly scientific as one which is on a microscopic examination of the struc-the putritive and reproductive organs of

spin and smatter divisions; hence every spin action or modification of it is not to be con-cred as final, but merely as representing the state knowledge at the time of its publication." And is not inconsistent with the general scheme of ation to expect that the blood-relationship which now assumed to exist between plants which have imilar external conformation will be established tre clearly as these gaps of ignorance are filled.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The Rev. C. A. Row's "Reasons for Believing in 'hristianity," a course of lectures delivered at St. Paul's, London, has been reprinted by Thomas Whittaker.

A nucled work just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & o. is "A Manual of Trade Mark Cases." It is used upon the English work, "Sebastian's Digest, ablished in 1879, and the American editor, Mr Rowland Cox, has included the leading cases reorted since that time.

An important contribution to animal mechanics will be the royal quarto volume on "The Horse in Motion," which James R. Osgood & Co. will ssue in December. It consists of a series of views a horse in motion, obtained by instantaneou otography, which illustrate a sindy on animal echanics by J. D. B. Stillman. The work will have preface by Mr. Leland Stanford.

Late in the autumn an illustrated work on Presi ent Garfield's life will be published, which will ontain an etched portrait of real force, and of more erit as a likeness than most of the engraved por aits of the President. The etching is the work of young Russian, Mr. Valerian Gribayedoff, who ith a Russian's li-guistic facility, finds it possible to succeed in the difficult calling of journalism with a newly acquired tongue, to the neglect of his natural bent for art.

The late Sidney Lanier left two completed works which are yet to be printed. "The Boy's Mabinogion," which Charles Scribner's Sons will pub ish durng the autumn, uniform with Mr. Lauier's "Boy's King Arthur," contains the Welsh legends of King Arthur, which are wilder and more fauciful than the English tales. Mr. Lanier has followed the transtion of the legends made by Lady Charlotte juest for her children.

The American Architect for September 17 contains thoughtful article on "The Construction of Library Buildings," Beyond question this is a subeet which has received too little atten ion in thi country. The gallery system is proved to be radically bad, because the heat to be found in the upper part of every lofty room that is artificially heated or illuminated by gas rapidly deteriorates leather bindings. In these days of passenger elevators it might be practical to have the offices and readingrooms of every large library on the top floor.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have ready the Handy Velume edition (in two small, handsomely printed, ue-covered books) of Dr. Holmes's complete poems; Mr. Horace E. Seudder's popular history of "Boston Town," with its traditions and legends: "The Com on Sense, the Mathematics and the Metaphysics of Money," by Judge J. B. Hewe; the cheap "Globe Edition" of the writings of Thomas De Quincey; three volumes in "the Philosophical Library," Eastern Proverbs and Emblems" by the Rev. J Long." "The Essence of Christianity" by Ludwig Feuerbach and "A History of Materialism" by F. A. Lange, and "A Grammar of the Old Friesic Language" by A. H. Cummins,

The balloon correspondent of The St. Paul oneer-Press, after describing in an amusing way the ast hours of the monstrous air-ship which was to have wafted him and his companions on the wings of th west wind to the Atlantic scaboard and which eventu-ally died within sight of St. Paul's church steeples, sums up the listory of the voyage as follows: "Hear the conclusion of the whole matter: The balloon should ave started from Minneapolis on Saturday, when a feoring wind would undoubtedly have waited it far toeard the coast. It did not go until Monday when it ade a beautiful ascent, found a dead calm in a shor ime, landed in a swamp, and was towed to a cow pas-ture. There it stayed for turce days and nights unti-the increasing fury of the equinoctial gales rendered distinction progress impossible and its collapse a ne-

## TOPICS IN LONDON.

HONORS BESTOWED UPON SPEAKER BRAND. NGLAND'S FIRST COMMONER INVESTED WITH THE DIGNITY OF THE CIVIL GRAND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH-APPROVAL ALMOST UNI-VERSAL-A FEW CRITICISMS-THEIR SOURCES AND INSPIRATION-ENGLISH LIBERALISM AND HOW IT IS REPRESENTED. ON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- It is announced that the Speaker of the House of Commons has been made a J. C. B. To use the official and very stately formula, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to onfer the dignity of the Civil Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath on the Right Honorable the Speaker of the House of Common There is a general agreement of opinion that Mr. Brand deserves all the honors that can be bestowed on him. But as everything in these days is critiused, this G. C. B. is criticised on two grounds: first, that it is not good enough to give the Speaker. and not an adequate reward or recognition of be to be given a Speaker while he is Speaker. Th answer to the first complaint is that there is nothing better to give except a Peerage, and a Peerage would, of course, put an end to Mr. Brand's Speaker is brother and heir presumptive to Lord Dacre, nov past seventy, and is likely in the order of nature t go up to the Lords before the House of Commons is is the order which Lord Melbourne commended a the one thing worth having because the condition of its bestowat included no d-d nonsense about Besides which, or because of which, a rank should receive the Garter, and rank for this purpose means sovereigns, princes, and nobles, and among nobles none, as the list now stands, below an Earl. The custom may, for aught I know, be next to the Garter in precedence, is an order for Scotch nobles, and there is no need to say by wha nationalty the Order of St. Patrick is monopolized So we come to the Bath, which stands fourth, and of the three classes of that order the Grand Cross is highest. As Mr. Brand was a Privy Councillor before, there is absolutely no other mark of titular or artificial distinction within the Sovereign's gift more brilliant than this. And it is not nor can it become common. The military G. C. B., a division by itself to which no civilian can aspire, is limite to fifty; the civil to twenty-five; so that if rarity be a token of value the civil G. C. B. is the mo precious thing to be had in the way of decoration most frequently of late to Ambassadors and t Jingo Viceroys. Both Lord Lytton and Sir Bartle Frere have it. When Lord Ecaconsfield's Ministry things then going, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross and Lord John Manners chose G. C. B.'s which was thought odd. I never could make or whether the dignity of Cabinet Minister was by the bestowal of it on three Ministerial mediocr ties. Everybody recollects how Lord Beaconsfiel sundry passages in those unhappy " ken it would seem less so. In Mr. Brand's case, the title and the glitter go well enough with the station he moner of England might not be enhanced by the absence of such paraphernalia is a question tha must be postponed till democratic simplicity is more in fashion.

to be more serious, and comes from an extremely that excellent paper passes sometimes into the cuter form of Radicalism, and its Radicalism secasionally almost ascetic. Radicalism is, perhap the cream of Liberalism; but what if the cream this compliment were to pass into a precedent, s precedent was created so long ago as 1832, when the same honor was conferred by the Government of th day on the then Speaker, Mr. Manners Sutto There is nothing on record to show that he w the Speaker in our day, we are told, is in fact : listinction conferred by the Prime Minister of the time. Such things are continually said, but they are not accurate. No doubt they are, as a rule proposed by the Prime Minister to the Sovereign and by her acquiesced in. But sometimes they are ot acquies ed in. The Queen has definite opinion and strong prejudices, and a will strong enough t onke her apprious and prejudices felt not marale i e distribution of ribbons but in the composition of Ministries and the formation of Governments The writer of this article must know it perfectly well. He must know that before such a danger as he imagines could become a reality there would have to be something very like a collasion between the Crown and the First Minister of the Crown, But to admit this, or to refer to the known facts of the case, would upset his only cause of complaint and he prudently omits it. An uneasy suspicious ness of this sort is not the temper which makes Radicalism palatable.

No instinuation, we are assured, will be made b any opponent, however narrow or bitter, either against Mr. Gladstone or against the Speaker. A ormal disclaimer of this sort is seldom adequate t ontrol the influence of an article which is a tissu of innuendoes. But spart from that I will ventur to predict that something more than instruction will be made. The Irish how! will be heard. Mr Brand, by an act of firmness and good sense and ourage which will make his name long remem ered, crushed, on the morning of the 2d of ias ebruary, an Irish conspiracy which for forty-one ours had strangled legislation in the House o Commons. You remember the yells of baffles malignity which greeted him then. You will be sure to hear them again, and to be told that this is he price for which he bartered the privileges of Parliament. The immense majority of the House sustained him. He was applauded throughout th ountry by a majority not less overwhelming. But hen, as now, he was criticised, and by the same journal in which then was heard more than lon cho of Irish outcries-of course in the veile I form of anxiety for ancient forms of the House and ten derness for the rights of the minority, which for ten days had detied the majority. The true answer to this censoriousness is made by The Pall Mall Gazette; that if a G. C. B. were voted by the House the motion would be gladly seconded by the leader of the Opposition. Sir Stafferd Northcote did in fact second it last night with great heartiness Addressing the Cutlers of Sheffield, he expressed his belief that there is no member of the Commons whatever may be his opinions (in the geniality of after-dinner oratory he contrived to forget the Irish), who does not rejoice at the honor conferred on the Speaker. "We all acknowledge," he went on, "with readiness and with gratitude, the diligent manner in which Sir Henry Braud has presided since he held the position of Chairman of the House of Commons (an odd phrase), the assiduty with which he has fulfilled the hard task that has been set him, and I must say, the honorable impartiality and readiness of action which has distinguished him during a most diff cult campaign." This is what the representative of the Conservative party in the House of Commons says. The Conservative presis equally high-minded. The organ of the beersellers excepted, not one of the Conservative papers shares the apprehensions of The Daily News; apprehensions which would naturally have found expression, if anywhere, in a Tory journal. The only important paper to find fault with the act of a Liberal Ministry is itself Liberal. It is rebuked not

only by its colleague but by its opponents. The

distinction conferred upon the Speaker has elicited,

says The Standard, the warm approval of all save

most captious and ungenerous critics. The ad

ectives are stronger than I should care to use. But do think English Liberals might begin to a themselves whether they are to be asked to utter an Irish shibboleth on every occasion, great or small, and on every question, whether it be of keeping order in Ireland or of bestowing a ribbon on

a meritorious officer.

Something too much of this criticism on a Londo paper, perhaps. But there is a reason for it, and it is this: The Daily News is a very able and powerful journal, widely known in America as the chief London organ of English Liberalism, and continually quoted from and referred to as such. Of many questions it is still entitled to speak for Eng lish Liberalism. On the Irish question, or rathe on many questions relating to Ireland, it is no entitled, or it no longer chooses, to speak for English Liberalism. It stood out against Coercion long after the Liberal party had accepted Coercion as necessity. It has shown a singular tenderness to ward obstruction and the obstructionists, cor demned though they have been by the almost unani mous voice of its own party and of the nation without distinction of party. It has written of the readiness to tolerate, if not to favor, the ascendanin one part of the Empire of an organized opposition to the legal Government of the Empire. In such matters, also, as the prosecution of Most, it ex of assassination which were not, as the eve proved, the views either of the present Libera Government or of the great body of its supporters should be the last man to question its sincerity in independence of judgment and of expression. Bu that is not the point. The point is that these view are expressed in a journal which is believed in America to represent Liberal opinions and to ex press the average or controlling opinion of the and some other macters it is not the mouthpiece o the party, but of one section, and that not the mos onsiderable section of the party. Its dissen from the prevailing Liberalism of England i sometimes intimated in a very guarded way. On a comparatively slight matter like this of a decora tion to the Speaker, an accumulation of lonsuppressed irritation bursts out, and so the sligh matter serves as well as a more serious one to in dicate the real attitude of the paper to the party and the Government. The fact that it has o lately had a leading Home Ruler on its staff may ecount for some of its vagaries. There are other personal influences into which it is, perhaps, indece ous to inquire too minutely. All that needs to l said is that with respect to such subjects as ar above named. The Daily News is not a safe guide the real thought and present policy of the Libers

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